CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor. WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

...ce over No. 29 State Street. Entrance in Congress Square.

...UME 3. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1841. NUMBER 20.

...STON CULTIVATOR,

...ed Saturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER, No. 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square, ...$2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed ...six months (at which time all subscriptions ...considered due,) $2 50 will be charged.

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...ricultural Department.

On Soaking Seed Corn, &c.

...mer years, we have noticed a ... recomendations for the prepa... seed corn, but this year we ...d any advice in our papers, on ...ct. Our own advice has uniform... to drop dry seed corn and trust ...ence to provide moisture for it. ...enced farmers know that when ...has been soaked and swollen and ...ered to shrink before sprouting, ...ative powers are gone, and we ...e not only our trouble, but all our ... for the season. Let the seed ...e dry when it is dropped and if ... buried too deeply in the soil, it ...d its way out in due season.

...Indian corn is a rich and valuable ...ink of eighty or a hundred bush... grain from a single acre be... valuable stover which will keep ...ough more than half the winter! ...nglish could raise our maize, we ...rdly hear so much from them ...e growing of turnips—their moist ... climate forbids all attempts to ... native maize, but if we mistake ...ps are far better adapted to their ... than to any.

Roots for Stock.

...now time to be planning and se... a patch or a field for root cul... stock of all descriptions require a ...f this kind of food to keep them ...ough our long winters, and cows ...rly may be kept in milk for a ... two longer, by means of roots ... variety have been recommended ...an have our choice of them.— ... the prevailing opinion that beets ...s are better for cows in milk ... any of the different kinds of ...

Late English writers are strong...mending the *white* carrot, a new ...t long since introduced to En...d to this country. Large stories ...of its productive powers and it is ... to make trial of the seed which ...had at the seed stores in this ...

...Pusey, a member of Parliament ... public statement that no less ...rty eight tons of the white carrot ...n grown on na acre—and that more ...rty tons have been grown on an ... several instances. These carrots ...ng been raised in Flanders. Car... considered worth about twice as ...r horses and for fattening animals ...ps are. In some soils turnips can ... easily raised—in a wet season ... have them on almost any soil, ...urface is made rich, without dig... ploughing deep—and we can sow ...te in June on ground where car...snip, beet, or other sowings have ...and turnips are much better than ...s for all growing stock particular...lves through the first winter. Let ...rmer grow some kind or other for ...le.

Too much Salt on Hay.

...E. H. Foster informs us that his ...ave not wintered so well as usual ... have lost their appetites and he ...s his hay has been salted too much. ...tes that he sprinkled one peck of ... to each ton of hay at the time of ... it away in his barn. It is an un...n thing to have hay too salt so far ...country as twenty miles, and very ...mer s salt all their hay—they reserve their salt for that portion of it which they may suspect has not been sufficiently dried. In such case, or when only half the stock hay has received any salt, one peck to a ton would not be so much as cattle so far in the country would be likely to require. We have some doubt whether this is the cause of a want of appetite in Mr. Foster's cattle, since neat stock are not apt to lose their appetite when kept on salt hay from the marsh—and cattle kept near the sea require but little salt to be added to their food.

But we learn that many farmers near Boston are in the habit of putting one peck of salt on each ton of hay which they put into their barns, and that their cattle eat it quite as well as when not salted.

Banking Around Trees.

A Dorchester correspondent, who is building a fine house near his peach and cherry trees, wishes to know how high he can with safety, bank up the earth around them—he says his trees are three or four inches in diameter and he should like to raise and bank up the earth about them to the depth of three feet.

Trees young and old have often been killed by banking earth about their stocks and over their roots. We should fear to raise a bank a single foot in one season about a favorite tree for it would exclude the air and the various atmospheric influences to such a degree as to cause its destruction. A small addition of earth each year would do no harm, for the roots would then gradually run higher and again approach the surface.

[From the Farmer's Magazine.]

On Coal Ashes.

Coal ashes have long been known as a valuable article in improving all stiff tenacious soils, in opening the texture, and in correcting the tenacity; and in a pulverized state they form an excellent top-dressing for young grasses. They are very seldom found unmixed with other substances from the dwelling house—a calx or cinder mostly accompanies, and except near large towns they form an inconsiderable article as a manure. Lime and magnesia are found in coal-ashes; but they are chiefly composed of silicious and aluminous earths, and vary much in their nature and proportions.

They contain much carbonic acid gas, carbon and hydrogen, with some iron; but our knowledge of them is very imperfect. The principal use is in top-dressing clovers in March and April, at the rate of 50 to 200 bushels per acre, and usually applied in moist weather, when the effects are very great and certain. The calcareous matter they contain imparts the warming and sweetening quality that is found attached to all residual substances from combustion; and accordingly the use of coal-ashes, and of all alkaline and saline matters, is always recommended on all soils that produce sorrels, rushes, and mosses, in order to banish those plants, by depriving the land of the peculiar properties that are necessary for their production. But it may be observed, that such plants cannot exist where farming prevails, and that the action of manures should be restricted by every possible means to the promotion of those plants which the cultivator uses as a crop. In inland situations, where the supply of ashes is limited, an excellent use may be adopted by throwing them into the night-soil reservoirs, where they will absorb the liquid parts, and ultimately form a solid mass, thoroughly impregnated with the urine; and in the neighborhood of towns, where they can be got in quantity, and where the pulverization of the ashes is sufficiently fine, they may be very beneficially used as a top-dressing; or probably equally, if not more beneficially, by being mixed in a compost with good earths, and applied in the spring on grain lands, and harrowed in with the seed.—Coal-dust, or the pulverized particles of coal produced during the different operations at the pits, has been found useful in some cases on stiff lands; but, it is evident, that the action in that case would arise wholly from mixing with the soil, and opening the texture as an earthy ingredient; for the substance applied contains none of the elements of vegetation, to be supplied directly by itself, or the power of producing thereby any stimulating and reciprocal action. Ashes, in a fine or riddled state, are useful for mixing with bones, at the rate of 1 to 20, in order to produce heat before sowing; though practice is far from confirming that process as being essentially necessary, which may arise from different temperatures of soil and air during the applications.

J. D.

[From the Essex Agricultural Report.]

On the Dairy.

The Committee on the Dairy submit the following REPORT:

They are unable to judge how the exhibition would compare with former years; but that further improvement may be made, there seemed but one opinion.—The number of entries for premiums for June butter were four. They award the premiums as follows:—To Ebenezer Upton, of Danvers, the first premium of $8; to Jesse Putnam of Danvers, the second premium of $6; and the fourth of $4, to Isaac Carruth, of Andover. For the butter made from the 20th of May to the 20th of September, there were three entries. The premiums they award are as follows: To Joseph How, of Methuen, the first premium of $12; and the second of $8, to Mrs. Margaret Wardell, of Andover.

There were three entries of Cheese.—They award the premiums as follows: To R. Buttrick, on Col. Duncan's farm, in Haverhill, the first premium of $10; and the second of $8, to Isaac Carruth of Andover. The cheese was of good quality, and only needed to be further ripened and improved by age. As we have intimated above that improvements may be made in the quality and quantity of butter, it may be expected that we should point out some of the defects and suggest some improvement. In the first place, and as a subject of the first importance, the cows must be of the best quality. It is truth that will, I judge, be readily admitted by those who have carefully examined, by preserving and churning the cream of each cow, in stock consisting of ten or twelve cows, separately, the difference in quantity will be from twenty-five to fifty per cent. and an equal if not greater difference in the appearance and quality of the butter.

There are some instances, (one of which has come to our knowledge,) of a cow, giving a good quantity of milk, from which no butter could be made. How many such cows there may be, we cannot say, but we are of opinion that every farmer should test the quality of each cow's milk, by churning her cream at different seasons of the year separately. To have a good stock of cows he must raise his stock. And although we fully believe the old proverb, "A good cow *may* have a bad calf," yet that we are more sure to have a good calf from good stock, I believe no farmer will doubt.—Therefore, the best calves from the best cows should be raised and kept until their qualities can be fairly tested. The best should then be selected and the others disposed of for beef or otherwise. The common period of a cow's usefulness for milk, is about ten years, some probably much longer. No first rate cow should be sold until the infirmaties of age essentially impair her usefulness. In this way every farmer may have a stock of first rate cows at a moderate cost. Another fact to which allusion has often been made by writers on this subject, but which does not seem to us to have received sufficient attention, is to separate the butter from all fluid. It is attended with much more difficulty to separate oily substances from water or other like fluids when they have been intimately mixed than is usually conceived of. Butter should, therefore, be much more worked than it is. If butter could be made perfectly free from butter-milk, and properly salted with pure salt, in our opinion it might be preserved in a cool place for any space of time required. Another subject of much importance, is, that it be properly salted. For this purpose the salt must be pure and be in a very fine powder, that it may be intimately mixed, otherwise the butter will not have that uniform appearance so much to be desired, as the eye receives the first gratification when a fine looking lump of butter is placed on the table together with the smoking loaf. If the butter has the right shade of uniform yellow, it will much increase its sweet flavor. In connection with the subject, we must enjoin cleanliness in every part of the process. the cow must have a clean and dry place to rest herself after the labors of the day in grazing for her food in dry pastures, fighting flies, &c. All vessels used should be sweet and clean, the cream churned while perfectly sweet, and as sure as two and two will ever make four, you will ever have good butter.

Which is respectfully submitted by
DEAN ROBINSON. *Chairman.*

On Cultivating of Crops.

The Committee appointed to examine the several claims for premiums offered on Crops of Grain, &c. have attended to that duty, and REPORT:

That there were three claims for the premiums on Indian Corn; one for that on Rye; two for that on Oats, and two for that on Barley. Some of the claimants did not prosecute their claims with sufficiently definite statements of their mode of cultivation.

After a careful examination of the several statements, they recommend the awarding of the following premiums and gratuities:

To Daniel Putnam, Esq., of Danvers, for his crop of Indian Corn, being about eighty-seven and a half bushels to the acre, a premium of ten dollars. Mr. Putnam's statement is full, and affords instruction to those who are desirous of information.

To William Williams, of Rowley, for his crop of Indian Corn, being about eighty-five bushels on one acre and fifty-four rods, a gratuity of five dollars. This award was made not because the crop was large, but taking into view, the known quality of Mr. William's soil, his efforts were thought worthy of encouragement. His statement is not sufficiently explicit to be published.

To Richard Jaques, of Newbury, for his crop of Oats being sixty-seven bushels on land of ordinary quality, a premium of ten dollars.

To the town of Danvers, for the crop of Rye raised under the management of Mr. Edmonds, by the labor of town paupers, a premium of ten dollars. Considering the known quality of the soil, and the condition it was in a few years since, the committee have pleasure in thus expressing their approbation of the management.

There were two entries for the premium on Barley; one by Moses French of Salisbury, and one by Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, of Bradford. Mr. French raised 36 bushels of Barley, of superior quality, on less than one acre of land. Mrs. Parker raised 31 1-4 bushels of barley on one half of an acre of land. Both of these crops were well cultivated. The committee award to each of the claimants a gratuity of five dollars, the quantity of land cultivated, not warranting the award of the premiums offered.

Mr. F. J. Merriam, of Topsfield, submitted to the committee a statement of the cultivation of eight and a half bushels of black sea wheat, on sixty rods of land.

Mr. A. Sheldon, of Middleton, entered his field of Corn, but in consequence of the injury done to it by the wind, did not furnish a statement of the produce.

For the Committee,
DANIEL ADAMS, 3d, *Chairman.*
Dec. 21, 1839. [Ib.

[From the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.]

On the White or Belgian Carrot,

BY JOHN C. MORTON, ESQ.

CHESTER HILL, Nov. 18, 1840.

Sir:—I am desired by my father to send you the particulars of the crop of white or Belgian carrots on Lord Ducie's farm at Whitfield. The extent of the piece is 1 acre 36 perches, from which 64 cart-loads of roots were taken. The average weight of a cartload was found to be 10 cwt. This gives 32 tons as the total weight of the crop, which is at the rate of 26 tons 3 cwt. per acre. The soil is a deep, sandy loam, belonging to the new red sandstone formation.

This is a heavier crop than any other on the farm. The seed was sown in the second week in April, on land which had been ploughed ten inches deep. It was sown on the flat, in rows eighteen inches apart, by the common Suffolk drill. The seed had been mingled with damp sand for several days previous, as well to sprout it partially as to render it capable of being drilled, as carrot seed clings so much together. They are singled out when a fortnight old at intervals of six inches in the row, and two horse-hoeings, with a hand-hoeing whenever the weeds made their appearance, was all the cultivation they received.

The result is a crop not only much more valuable per ton than any other green crop we have, but also heavier per acre, and raised at an expense less by at least one half than that attending the cultivation of turnip.

The crop on the land the year before was Swedes, which were carried off the land and sold. No dung of any kind was put to the carrots.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN C. MORTON.

Ph. Pussey, Esq., M. P.

NOTE BY MR. PUSEY.

This carrot, though it has been long grown as a field-root in Flanders, has been but very lately introduced into England; it is, however, much liked by those who have tried it in my own neighborhood. A farmer, Mr. W. B. Harris, who has grown it for two years on a good free loam, gives me the following account of it: "On taking up my carrots and weighing them, I find they fall short of the quantity I grew last year. Instead of the white carrots weighing nearly 32 tons per acre, they will only weigh 20 tons this year; and instead of the red ones weighing about 16 tons, they only weigh 12 tons this year. I have generally found the difference between the red and white carrots to be as follows (in all cases where I have weighed them, and in all cases of inquiry:)—The white generally exceed the red ones in weight from 8 to 9 tons per acre, when you take the average of the field as I have done now. I attribute the failure in my crop this year to two or three things. In the first place the land was not subsoiled; in the second, they were planted late, and the weather too dry; and in the third place, they were hoed too thin—they were hoed the last time with a bean-hoe." Even the diminished crop of Mr. Harris, however, is very considerable, as it is equal in weight to an excellent crop of Swedes, and is twice as valuable. On some lighter sand 16 tons of the white carrot were grown last year, where the red field-carrot gave a very poor crop. I ought to add that I have not succeeded in raising more than 8 or 9 tons myself; but this new root has in its favor the high practical authority of the Yoxford Farming Club, who "recommend strongly the cultivation of the long white carrot, as it produces a heavy crop of good quality, and adapted to strong as well as mixed soil lands, will keep well, and is excellent food for cart horses. It has been stated to me that there are two varieties, and that the best of the two is that which makes a large portion of its root above ground. Sir C. Burrell has grown it in Sussex, and has found it very productive. Colonel Le Couteur informs me "that in Jersey the prize crop of parsnips this year afforded 813 lbs. to the perch, or 23 tons to the acre; while the white carrot, a prize crop also, which he had cultivated experimentally, gave him 524 lbs. to the perch, or nearly 38 tons to the acre—an enormous crop," he adds, "which, if equally valuable for butter as the parnip, will of course supersede it, as his parsnip crop in the same field, cultivated alike, only produced 16½ tons, which, nevertheless, was a very fair crop.

[From the Perth Courier.]

Compressed Peat Fuel.

We have referred to a machine, some time ago invented by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, and latterly perfected by skilful artisans under his direction, for compressing peats. One of his lordship's tenants, on the Drummond Castle estate, Mr. Clark, at Coryour, has of late been manufacturing the new fuel, chiefly for the jewellers and steel forgers in England; and this week a very large supply arrived at the new quay for shipment to London. It is made up in the shape and size of soap bars, and so powerful is the compression employed that the original peat is hardly to be recognized in the black and metallic looking mass which the machine perfects. The properties of this fuel are found to be highly advantageous in the branches of manufactures above referred to, and its great economy is evidenced in the reduced price at which cutlery wrought with it is offered for sale. Sheffield razors, bearing the mark "peat compressed," have been on sale this year throughout the country, we have been informed, as low as 27s. per dozen. We look for a rapid extension of the use of this valuable invention of Lord Willoughby's, not only as offering the means of procuring for the inhabitants an abundant supply of a more cleanly and useful fuel than they have hitherto, from their inland situation, been able to obtain, but opening up to them a profitable branch of industry, for which the field is nearly as inexhaustible as that of the material.

Peat is prepared for fuel in some of the towns adjacent to Boston by first mixing it up like mortar in the ditch where it is dug—then carrying it out and spreading it on dry ground. While it is still green and pliable it is cut into *bars* in the shape of bars of hard soap. This peat being much more solid is far superior to that which has never been trod up fine before drying.

If a machine or press could be applied to make it still more compact than the rays of the sun will render it, there can be no doubt this would enhance its value.

Printing.

This noble and important art was found out about the year 1440, by John Gutenburg, a native of Mentz, in Germany.—The first attempts were made by him on characters carved on wood. Afterwards he, with others, made use of moveable characters cut in wood; and finally, as at present, of moveable metalic types.—The invention of founding type in moulds or matrices, is attributed to Peter Schoeffer. He and John Faust were partners with Gutenburg, and carried on the business partly in Strasburg, and partly in Mentz.

The first bible ever printed, was a Latin one, without date, or printer's name, supposed to have been printed in Mentz, between the year 1450 and 1455, in two volumes, folio, probably by Gutenburg & Faust. Copies of this very rare edition are in the Royal, the Bodlein, and other libraries. One in Earl Spencer's is praised for its beauty and magnificence.

Cooking Stove Ovens often burn the bread, by the plate getting too hot; spread a layer of clean ashes over the iron and it will prevent it. This is much better than putting in bricks; bricks cause the plate to burn out, and ashes preserve it.—[Albany Cultivator.

[From the (London) Farmer's Magazine.]

On Preparing Night Soil.

Sir—I observed a few days ago in one of your late periodicals, an inquiry, by a correspondent, for the best method of preparing night soil for manure. He said he had mixed it with lime, and a very strong smell of ammonia was evolved, whereby he feared the efficacy of the manure might be impaired. These conclusions are perfectly correct; its efficacy as organic manure would be destroyed by the use of lime.

When an organic body containing nitrogen undergoes putrefaction, and moisture present, the nitrogen unites with the hydrogen of the water and forms ammonia; the oxygen, the other element of water, unites with the carbon of the putrifying body, and forms carbonic acid; both these transformations, in their nascent state, combine and form carbonate of ammonia, a volatile salt, which is always evaporating with water, as long as the decomposition continues. Such *invariably* takes place in nitrogenous bodies.

When lime is added to a body holding carbonate of ammonia in solution, as in night soil, the ammoniacal salt is decomposed; the lime robs it of its carbonic acid and caustic ammonia, a still more volatile compound, flies off in gas: thus we have got rid of all the nitrogen the organic compound contained.

Organic manure, without nitrogen, is of very little value. It pervades every part of the vegetable structure, and no plant will attain maturity, even in the richest mould, without its presence. The relative value of manure may be known by the relative quantity of nitrogen it contains. There does not appear to be any manure so rich in nitrogen as human excrement (except bone manure, which contains upward of 30 per cent. of gelatine in its interstices;) so much so, that according to the analyses of Macaire and Marcet 100 parts of human urine are equal to 1300 parts of fresh dung of the horse, 600 parts of the cow, and 450 parts of the urine of the horse. Hence it is evident that it would be of much importance if none of the human excrements were lost, especially when we consider that with every pound of urine a pound of wheat might be produced. Now I would suggest to your correspondent the best and most economical method I know of preserving unimpaired the most valuable element in night soil, which is as follows: To every 100 lbs. of night soil add 7 lbs. of sulphate of lime (gypsum) in powder, a double decomposition will ensue, and the result will be, instead of sulphate of lime and carbonate of ammonia, carbonate of lime and sulphate of ammonia; the latter a soluble salt which cannot be volatilized. It might now be mixed with other compost, or dried any way thought proper, and applied to the roots of the vegetable, to be again transformed into bread, butter, cheese, &c.

Chloride of calcium, sulphuric or muriatic acid, substances of low price, would completely neutralize the urine, converting its ammonia into salts which possess no volatility.

I would also suggest that if the floors of stables be strewed from time to time with a little sulphate of lime, they will lose all their offensive smell, and none of the ammonia which forms can be lost, but retained in a condition serviceable as manure. In close stables the horses' health would be better preserved, and they would not be so liable to get blind as now. 1¾ lbs. of sulphate of lime will fix as much ammonia as is produced by 100 lbs. of horse's urine.

I am sir, your obedient servant,
GREGORY BRABYN.

To Relieve Choked Cattle and Horses.

In your last January No., I see directions to relieve choked cattle. I will give you one so much simpler and better that yours is comparatively worthless.

Raise the fore foot to relax the muscles of the leg; then tie a bit of whip cord, drum line or other strong string round the arm just above the knee; let go the foot, and if the horse or cow does not put it to the ground, a quick stroke with the whip will make it do so, and the operation is performed and the animal relieved. But how? He will be relieved, I tell you, and that is sufficient. My crude notion is, the pressure of the hard cord on the nerves of the arm creates the same sickening sensation in the animal that a stroke on the elbow causes in the man, the nausea relaxes the muscles of the throat and the exertion of the animal caused by the pain acting at the same time, causes it to throw off the substance with which it is choked.

Respectfully, J. A. JONES.
Van Wirt, Ga. Feb. 1841. [Nash. Ag.

VALUE OF ONE TREE. The Courier gives an account of an oak tree in Monroe county, New York, the stump and roots of which were recently sold for boat knees, for $50. The body made 4340 staves, worth $39. Four logs sold for $10, and the top limbs made seven cords of wood. The whole tree sold on the ground for over $100.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1841.

For Terms—See First Page.

Approaching Session of Congress.

It is not easy to foretell what will be the first business of Congress in its summer session.—Many new members will be there to act, and one of the important duties of the House of Representatives will be to choose an energetic, efficient member to keep the others in order.—It is a disgrace to the nation to have business conducted as it has been in that House for some years past and it is quite time that a different course be pursued.

Mr. Hunter, the last Speaker, with the best intentions no doubt, was totally unable to command that respect which a presiding officer is entitled to in an assembly of that character.—He was one of the youngest members—he did not agree with either party in political sentiment and he had neither speed nor bottom sufficient to mark out a new path and to raise up an independent party in the House. He had not enough talent and energy for a leader, and he had never been sufficiently drilled to be a follower or a tool of either party. Neither political party was able to elect a Speaker, but a majority was induced to place Mr. Hunter in the Chair as an apology for one. Mr. Hunter is again elected to the House but none who desire to see business conducted with order will again attempt to make him the presiding officer.

Some men have a faculty of governing which others of equal talents can never acquire. We often note this difference in the teachers of common schools, and in persons called upon to preside at town meetings. Some with a slight rap on the desk from the handle of a penknife will call an assembly to order at once—while others with the lungs of a Stentor only aid to increase confusion.

The practice of allowing the different speakers to discuss a dozen different subjects which have no relation to the question before the assembly must certainly be dispensed with in a summer session however proper such practice may appear in winter when members are only emulous of prolonging debate. An able and watchful presiding officer would soon teach members the difference between discussing one particular subject and talking on things in general.

The most urgent business of the session will be the subjects of finance and the currency of the country. If the friends of an increased revenue from the customs are prudent they may secure the influence of a great portion of the Southern members—but if they begin to advocate the doctrine of protection, for the sake of protection they will find a host of opponents.—The country is ready for duties on importations sufficient to secure an adequate revenue, and this of necessity will favor the home manufacturer.

On the currency question there will be much difference of opinion. The recent disclosures of the practices of some of the largest banks in the country will almost be sufficient to deter the friends of such institutions from advocating any large establishment of the kind—they will not be so unwise as to propose any new bank which shall not be under greater restrictions than any we have had. It would be easy to provide that no officer of such an institution should ever be a debtor to it—that loans in large sums should never be made to individuals—and, to prevent excessive issues, that some officer of the general government should endorse all the bills which should be issued. And in our humble opinion every government which authorizes an agent or company to manufacture money ought to be responsible that such money is worth what it purports to be. It is the proper business of the governments of all countries to regulate and stamp the material which is to pass current as a medium of commercial intercourse. All governments do this and all should be responsible that the product is good.

But a large proportion of the members will be in favor of the present system—of having no other paper currency for the Union than Treasury certificates. It seems to us unfortunate that the friends of this measure would not agree to let these Treasury certificates pass current through the country and supply the place as far as possible of the old banks notes. There may be strong objections to issuing paper promises or certificates from the Treasury not redeemable in gold and silver—yet all governments occasionally issue such, and when this is done we cannot perceive the force of the objection to passing such paper from hand to hand. It is made receivable for all debts due to the government and while the issues shall be restricted to the amount of the annual revenues of the government they could never fall greatly below par value. At the present time such paper, made in the form of bank bills, of low denominations, and payable to bearer, would be a far better and more uniform currency for the whole Union than any we have had since the suspension of the old bank.

Suppose such certificates should continue one or two per cent. below the value of silver would they not be preferred to any money which for several years past could be had from the west? But an alarm is sounded lest the government of the country should by-and-by issue so many of these certificates that they would become depreciated in value. The answer to this is that if we cannot trust our own government with the power of issuing notes, can we with safety trust any other body of men with that power?

Such powers are necessarily inherent in all governments and it is for the popular will to guard against their abuse. This popular will has decreed that this country, in times of peace, shall not run deeply in debt, and the same will may be safely trusted to check the superabundant issue of Treasury notes. By anticipating the revenues of the year in the issue of thirty millions of Treasury notes the country would receive the whole benefit to be derived from thirty millions of additional capital—or a gain of nearly two millions annually. This would be more than ever could be received as a bonus or in any other shape from a national bank; and when the system should be once established these bills must necessarily have as extensive credit as the bills of any private institution whatever. Any reasonable man would feel more safe with such paper money than with most of the paper money with which the country has been filled for many years past. The merchant might not be able to exchange for gold one million of these so readily as he might a million of bills on certain banks; still he might gain in his additional security more than he would lose by the want of facility of exchange.

We are satisfied the country must and will have a better general currency than it has at present—but it may be we are destined to suffer still longer before it can be accomplished. One party in Congress will oppose every thing in the form of a national bank—while another party will be in favor of destroying the present Treasury system rather than attempting to make any improvements upon it by which the public may be accommodated with a more convenient currency than gold and silver.

To Advertising Friends.

The Proprietor of the Cultivator, is sorry it is not in his power to accommodate all his advertising friends.—For several weeks past his advertising corner has been crowded, and he could not, consistently with his engagement with the Patrons of the paper, encroach further on its reading columns.—The publishers of many papers are under no restriction in regard to advertising, and it is no uncommon thing to see three fourths of their sheets filled with matter for which they receive pay in addition to the regular subscription fee,—but such is not the system on which this paper was established, and its Patrons are assured that it shall not degenerate to a mere advertising sheet.

The Steamer President. The public anxiety concerning this vessel is not yet relieved. She sailed from New York on the 10th of March with twenty-seven passengers—the whole number of souls on board was about ninety. The rumor which has been circulated relative to a letter said to have been received by Mrs. Powers from her husband, from Madeira, is stated by the New York Commercial to be without foundation.

The Law Reporter. The May number of this work is before us. It contains several important decisions of American Courts, and a history of the controversy between Rhode Island and Massachusetts, now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. The amount of Territory, demanded of us by Sister Rhoda, is about seventy-five square miles.

Bradbury & Soden, 10, School street, have it for sale.

Memoir of Tuckerman. Wm. Crosby & Co. have just published a discourse on the life and character of the Rev. Joseph Tuckerman, D. D., by Dr. E. Channing. Nothing from the pen of Dr. Channing, needs commendation and we have only to inform our readers, where they can procure the neat little volume containing the discourse.

New York Legislation. The bill appropriating three millions for the purpose of widening the Erie Canal and of repairing some smaller ones has passed by a very large majority—a much larger sum was at first proposed but the prudent members would not walk up to it—it was not carried by a party vote.

Fast Day. Yesterday was observed as a National Fast in conformity with the recommendation of the President of the United States.—The warehouses and shops in this city were very generally closed and the several Churches were opened at 11 o'clock.

Fire in St. Louis. A late fire in that city has destroyed a number of warehouses and the brick two story building occupied by one of the Sub-treasurers of the United States—the walls of this building were left standing and it was thought the money in the vaults would be found safe.

Mail Robbery. The mail on its passage from Albany to Hartford was robbed on Wednesday night. The bags were found next day much cut up and many papers had been abstracted.

Indiana Election. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says the Whigs have elected six representatives to Congress and the Democrats but one.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Somerset, May 8, 1841.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

Please insert in your next paper the best time to transplant Fir trees, Spruce trees, and Pines, and by so doing you will much oblige a subscriber to your valuable paper.

D. H. PURINTON.

Fir, Spruce and Pine are evergreens and may be transplanted at almost any season. May is as good a month as any. When taken from a well tilled nursery they will bear transplanting in July or August. Evergreens taken from a forest or from an open grass field are not likely to live unless a sod or a mass of earth, attached to the roots, be removed with the tree. [Ed.

Supreme Judicial Court.

Indictment for Wilful Murder. The Grand Jury returned a bill for wilful murder against William Simmons, for killing Henry Reed, hackman, by stabbing him with a bowie knife, on Friday night, the 23d of April.

The evidence against Mary Brown, colored woman, committed upon a charge of infanticide, was not deemed sufficiently strong to sustain an indictment, and the Grand Jury therefore did not return a bill against her, and she was brought in from jail, and discharged by proclamation.—[Post.

A Capture. Two whales were taken, off Westport Point yesterday morning, after a vigorous chase by four boats, and safely towed into Westport harbor. One of them is about 48 and the other 30 feet long. They are of the humpback species, and will produce something like 50 barrels of oil. These monsters of the deep ought to be apprised that ours is a dangerous part of the coast for them to visit. [New Bedford Register.

The Murders and Arson at St. Louis.

The authorities of St. Louis have arrested a negro man named Edward H. Ennis, a barber's assistant, who told what he knew about the murders and arson to a yellow man named Butcher, who communicated the facts to two Constables, who arrested Ennis. The circumstances of this horrible affair, as detailed by Ennis, are as follows :—

"About 10 o'clock on Saturday night, Ennis went from the barber's shop to his boarding house, kept by Leah, a free yellow woman, and Peter Charleville, a free man, on Third, between Market and Walnut streets. Shortly after he had gone to bed, a negro slave named Madison, came to the door, knocked, and was admitted. Soon after being admitted, Madison exclaimed, 'G—d d—n the luck,' and on enquiry why, he stated, 'I have done more murder to night than I ever did before, and have not been paid for it;' and after remarking that there would be an alarm of fire shortly, he stated in substance that he and three yellow men, viz., James Seaward, alias Sewell, Warrick, and Brown, had gone on that night to Mr. Pettus's counting room, that the door was unlocked, Madison entered alone, Mr. Baker was sitting down alone with his boots off, reading a newspaper. Madison walked up and presented a bank bill to him, and asked him if it was good, and as Baker turned to look at the bill, he struck him over the head with a short bar of iron, which he had concealed under his arm; the others then came in, and they repeated the blows until he was quite dead, his skull and one side of his head completely mashed; after searching the body for the keys, they rolled it up in the bed clothes and placed it in the bed.

They secured the door and went to work on the vault to open it. Whilst at this work Mr. Weaver came to the door and knocked and called to Jesse (Mr. Baker) to let him in.—Some dispute ensued between Brown and Madison, which should kill Weaver; and it was insisted that Madison should, as he had killed Baker; but he refused, saying that he had done his share, and would do no more. Brown opened the door and placed himself behind it, and as Weaver passed into the room, struck him over the head with the bar of iron on the second blow he fell, and attempting to rise, Brown thrust a sharp iron bar through his head. Ennis in his statement does not confirm the report of the firing of the pistols, but says that having heard that Weaver was shot, he asked Madison about it, and he told him that no pistol had been fired, and that they had no weapons but the bar of iron mentioned. From the statement it would seem, that all of them had beaten Baker.

After some further effort at the vault, finding they could not get into it, Madison left; Warrick, Sewell, and Brown remained a short time then fired the house in five different places, came out, locked the door and went up the alley north from the house and threw the key away. Brown took with him a gold watch, and a blue cloth cloak, which he said he had thrown away for fear of detection, but did not say where.

It seems from the statements that Ennis, on the following morning, was in company with all of them, and many of the facts he got from others, besides Madison. Warrick and Sewell, said but little about it. Madison had with him on the morning following, the bar of iron with which the deed was executed, and Ennis having learned the office it had performed, took it and threw it into a privy in the rear of Leah's house. The vault was yesterday searched and the bar found. We understand it proves to be an instrument used in opening dry goods boxes, a chisel on one end, and claws on the other; one of the claws partly broken, agreeing fully with Ennis's description.

There are many other minor statements, but the above is the substance. The communication of Madison appears to have been made without solicitation and without any injunction of secrecy.

Leah and her husband confirm Ennis's statement *as to the time he came home, and the time Madison came in. They heard the conversation, but not sufficiently distinct to understand it.* It may be well to remark, (says the Republican of the first instant) as a further confirmation of Ennis's statements, that yesterday Madison's coat was found in the loft of Leah's house besmeared with blood. From all that we can gather, it does not appear that the scheme had been long concocted, or that they had very well matured their plan of operations."

Arrest of one of the Murderers. We learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer that Brown was arrested on the morning of the 5th inst., at a board yard in the lower part of that city. He is a dark mulatto, about five feet ten inches high and formerly resided in Cincinnati. "The magnitude of the crimes" says the Enquirer, "and the startling fact that we had in our midst a person implicated as guilty of them, combined with his arrest to produce a great excitement among our citizens." The officers are on the track of the other murderers, and they will no doubt be arrested.

Police Court.

A Propensity for Pilfering. Thomas H. Smith, shoemaker, is a fine looking fellow, and withal an agreeable and sociable disposition, but unhappily his bump of thievishness is very active, and

"Sticks like cobler's wax unto him."

On Tuesday night, he was taken by officer Beatley, before Squire Gleason, of Chelsea, for stealing a clock out of the Winnissimmet Ferry House. It was valued at $15, and he pleaded guilty. The magistrate suspended sentence, but ordered him to be committed to Boston jail, for the purpose of having him brought before the Police Court.

Yesterday, however, questions of concurrent and conflicting jurisdiction arose, pending the consideration of which poor Thomas was sent to the House of Correction for stealing part of a harness from Mr. Lord's stable in Chelsea.—[Post of Thursday.

A Shop Lifter. Thomas H. Parker, a thief whose looks belie him wonderfully, was examined on complaint of Green Smith, for stealing spoons valued at $4.

Parker is a laborer, but genteely dressed, a respectable looking personage. He was at work moving the furniture of Mrs. Mary Ann Dudley, No. 3 Morton Place, when arrested by Officer Stratton. At Mrs. Clark's on Cross st., where he boarded, two chests were found belonging to Parker, which were filled with goods of every description. He was probably in the constant habit of shop-lifting, as gloves, handkerchiefs, shawls, stockings, flannel, veils, buttons, thread, caps, brushes, clothing, collars, cambric, &c. &c. were found in his possession. A quantity of socks, fur cap, &c. were taken from Mrs. Dudley's house; gloves, silver spoons, gold breast pin, cravat, &c., from Mrs. Fisher's; silver spoons from John Holton, and Amos W. Cross, and black sed from Mrs. Clark. Mr. Stratton has succeeded in finding fourteen owners.

Mr. Smith identified four silver spoons, and Parker was sent one month to the House of Correction. In the meantime, he will probably be indicted by the Grand Jury.

Abial H. Littlefield, a native of the State of Maine, was sent to the Insane Hospital.

Joseph Simmons was bound over in the sum of $80 for an assault on Ezra Pratt. [Times.

John Holmes of Maine, delivered a lecture on Temperance, at Portland, on Friday evening.—Mr. Holmes is a thorough tee-totaller. The Eastern Argus says, that he goes the full length against intemperance in all its shapes—eating as well as drinking. To use his own language—he shoots at the whole flock: beer, cider, opium, alcohol and tobacco. [Post.

The Steamer President.

It seems that the Captain of the bark Recovery, which lately arrived at New York, saw on his passage from Europe an object which he supposed to be the hull of a vessel on the top of a wave. He saw it but for a moment and as it was directly windward of him, he could make no approaches to it.

The New York Herald of Tuesday relates the following singular circumstance :—

"Anthony Ryan, a carpenter and mason, residing at No. 336 Madison street, called at our office last evening and showed us a letter which he received last Saturday from Enniscorthy, Ireland, by the Britannia at Boston. He says it is an answer to a letter which he says he sent out by the President. This is somewhat remarkable. Mr. Ryan says he wrote a letter to John Ryan, who resides in Ireland, on Sunday the 28th of February, and put it into the hands of Captain Roberts himself, on board the Steam-ship on Monday. The letter reached Ireland in safety, and was answered. The answer was dated "Enniscorthy, March 27th, 1841," postmarked at that place on the 28th, redated April 4. This is certainly very singular. There is a good deal of mystery about this President, which time only will clear up.

Attempt at Murder. The Natchitoches, (La.,) Herald, of the 24th April, says :—"Directly opposite his store, Mr. Wheeler, a very respectable merchant of this town, was standing looking at some steamboats lying at the landing. While thus engaged, a fellow came stealthily behind him, drew a pistol, placed the muzzle to his back, and discharged the whole contents into Wheeler's body, who utterly ignorant of any approaching danger, was carelessly musing on the passing scene. We heard the report, and looking out saw poor Wheeler run into his store, calling on his partner for assistance. After being undressed, two separate holes appeared in the back, produced by the balls. Very little blood issued. The balls had passed through the body to the left chest, near the region of the liver, taking with them both the wadding and a portion of the coat. Attempts have been made to extricate the balls, but the dangerous spasms into which these efforts threw him, completely defied every trial, and his life now rests in a very dubious situation.

The fellow who committed the deed is named John Crowell and is from Canada. Mr. Wheeler is a native of New York.

Probable Murder. We learn from the Louisville Advertiser of the 5th instant, that on the 2d, a body was discovered floating in the Ohio river, about three miles below Flint Island, which proved to be that of a man apparently about 45 years of age—5 feet 10 inches high—dark complexion—wearing moustaches. The body was dressed in a linsey overcoat, something like a hunting shirt—new satin vest—cassinet pantaloons—cotton shirt—flannel wrappers and drawers, and new brogan shoes. In his pockets were found a pipe, some tobacco, a small knife, and a paper directed to "A. Sullivan, Portsmouth, Ohio"—but no money. There was a bullet hole in the back part of his head, leaving no doubt that the unfortunate stranger came to his death by foul means—probably murdered for his money, by some of the desperate assassins who infest the great thoroughfares.

Dr. Taft. We alluded some weeks since, to an examination which took place before several Justices of the Peace in Wrentham, of a charge made against Dr. Taft, of Franklin City, by Mary Ann Darling, wherein the Doctor was accused of an assault and battery upon the person of the said Darling, with an intent to violate her chastity. The Justices fined the Doctor five dollars damages, but he appealed to the Court of Common Pleas, where the accusation was so poorly sustained that the action was at once quashed by the Court. *We have reason to believe that this case was the result of a base conspiracy to injure Dr. Taft,* entirely unfounded in truth; and therefore feel greatly rejoiced at his triumphant delivery from the hands of his calumniators.—[Post.

Important Arrest. The celebrated Hawk Eye, alias Thompson, the supposed leader of the gang of robbers who have been perpetrating their robberies and burglaries in Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, within some months past, has been arrested in Montreal, by Capt. Cowes, of the Montreal police, and will be brought to Boston for trial. Six others of the gang, West, Fisher, Brittain, Smith, and Talford, have also been taken into custody. These are the six burglars whose arrest we mentioned a day or two ago, and are supposed to be a part of the desperate gang, whose daring and atrocious acts have created so much excitement in several of our principal cities. [Philadelphia Ledger.

Jaynes' Hair Tonic. After giving this article a fair trial, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be what it professes—the best article, without any exception, in use, for the restoration and preservation of the human hair. We know of numerous instances where hair has been restored to heads which have been bald for years; and we think we cannot do a greater favor than to recommend to all our readers who are losing their hair, to make trial of this Tonic immediately. Simonds & Wheeler, Washington St., under the Marlboro' Hotel, are the agents for Dr. Jaynes in Boston, of whom this article may be had. [Mail.

An attempt was made on Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, to enter the clothing store of Appleton & Adams, corner of Ann and Cross streets. They endeavered to screw the key round, which was in the lock on the inside, so that it might drop on the floor, but without success. A drill or piece of iron was then used to force it out by means of a hammer. Mr. Adams, one of the partners, and a boy were in the store, were armed, and a light burning. The robber discovering that there was a guard inside, left the premises without further attempts to effect an entrance.

Some villains entered a house in Baltimore, between the hours of one and two, Sunday morning, and proceeded to the room where the man and his wife slept,—they rifled the pockets of the gentleman's clothes, of $40, and of a key with which they opened a chest at the foot of the bed, from which they obtained another amount, making in all $100. They next entered an adjoining room in which some young ladies slept, and obtained upwards of $140 worth of jewelry, consisting of a watch, rings, &c.

A Murderer Arrested. A man named Beauchamp, who murdered a family of five persons in Terre Haute, Indiana, sometime since, has been arrested in Texas and brought back to the United States.

A man in Detroit advertises for a partner in the *Nursery* business.

Some of our exchanges think this is only a genteel way of advertising for a wife. [Lowell Courier.

An officer has been despatched to Montreal with the proper document from Gov. Seaward to the Canadian authorities, requesting the delivery of Mitchell the forger.

A Southern paper, complains that the musquitoes near Newton, Ga. are so large and ravenous that they are pulling up corn like Blackbirds.

There is a pious lady in Connecticut, who, when she is unable to attend the church, sends *her card!* This is said by a Western editor.

Bear Hunt. Yesterday morning the people of the middle village in this town, to the number of 20 or thirty turned out to put a check to the vicious propensities of a bear that had for some time, even for the past year, been committing serious depredations upon exposed property in that region. He was overtaken and shot by Nathaniel Swasey and others. He weighed before dressing, 286 lbs. [Haverhill (N. H.) Whig.

Fire in Biddeford, Me. The dwelling house of Mr. Wm. N. Hill, in Biddeford Me., was destroyed by fire on the 5th instant. But a small portion of the furniture was saved. Two small children were badly burnt, and Mr. and Mrs. Hill were much injured in endeavoring to rescue them.

A Profitable Wife. About a year since the wife of Capt Harris, of the 24th regiment, then lying at Montreal, eloped with E. D. David, Esq., a lawyer of that city. The captain sued for damages, and on Thursday last the jury gave a verdict in his favor for £1,500.

The Newburyport Herald says, a laborer on the Railroad, by the name of Rayner, lost his life on Saturday last. He attempted to get on the dirt cars after they had started, and missing his hold, fell, and two cars passed over him.—He died in about an hour.

The Indian Corn Crop of Southern Virginia, was planted four or five weeks ago, and has been nearly destroyed by cold and rain. Much of the seed has rotted without coming up; and what has come up is sickly, and good for nothing.

A man named Taylor H. Stewart was lately severely lynched at Little Rock. He had been charged with a crime and lawfully discharged the day previous; but this did not save him from the hands of his accusers.

What a state of society at the West!

The New York Fire. $45,000 is insured at different offices in this city upon the goods destroyed at the recent fire, viz—at the Merchants' Office $5,000, Manufacturers' $15,000, National $15,000, Fireman's $10,000. [Courier.

Melancholy. We learn from the Saco Democrat, that the body of Miss Isabella Curtis of Biddeford, Me., who left home in a deranged state of mind in July last, has been found in the woods about four miles from her father's house.

The Cultivator circulates extensively in every town in Massachusetts, and has a large circulation in every State in the Union, particularly in the New-England States, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers wishing to pay for the Cultivator can hand their money to the Postmaster, who will send it to me free of expense, and a receipt will be forwarded by the return mail.

Subscribers will please forward their subscriptions, agreeably to the terms which are printed on every paper.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. George Darrow, to Miss Lucinda R. Wildermuth, both of Boston; 8th inst, by Rev. Mr. Lord, Mr. Samuel Boyd, to Miss Mary L. Moore; Mr. Charles W. G. Mansfield, of Boston, to Miss Sarah H., daughter of Mr. Edward D. Blossom, of Hingham.

In Duxbury, Mr. John Ford, of Pembroke, to Miss Deborah Alden, of Duxbury.

In Malden, on the 10th inst, by Gilbert Haven, Esq., Mr. Adam Thompson, to Miss Mary H, eldest daughter of Lemuel Cox, Esq., all of that place.

In Amesbury, Mr. Archibald Lewis, to Miss Adaline McCrillis, both of A.

In Dana, 29th ult, Mr. John Chamberlin, Jr, of Boston, to Miss Jane Stone, of D.

In Billerica, by Rev. G. W. Randall, Mr. Thomas Saunders, of Billerica, to Miss Betsey Flanders, of Lowell.

In Windsor, Vt, 25th ult, Mr. Henry F. Coburn, of South Gardner, Mass, to Miss Marcia M. Bishop, of W.

In Westminster, May 6, by Rev. Charles Hudson, Mr. Jonas N. Whitney to Miss Nancy Lynde.

In Oakham, May 9, Mr. James T. Holbrook to Miss Electa B. Morse.

In Barre, by Rev. James Thompson, Mr. George Field to Miss Sarah McLellan. April 30, Mr. J. A. Merriam of Greenfield, to Miss Charlotte Harwood.

In Harvard, Mr. William Trowbridge of Newton to Miss Sarah Ann Hunter.

In Keene, N. H., May 4, Mr. Leonard B. Hartwell of Fitchburg, to Miss Sarah H. Woods.

DEATHS.

In Roxbury, April 8, Mr. William Daniels, 30.

In Waltham, April 25, Mrs. Emeline, wife of John Daniels, 35.

Drowned, in Neponset river, East Walpole, 1st inst, George, only child of Mr. Ellis Ware, 7. He was rescued in about ten minutes, but the vital spark had fled.

On board schooner Kathleen, on the passage from St. Jago to Philadelphia, May 5, Enoch E. Welch, seaman, 24, a native of Hampton, N. H.

Lost overboard from brig Oriole, on the passage from Messina to Philadelphia, March 25, off the island of Sardinia, Wm. Kelly, 2d mate, and Erasmus Kirkham, seaman.

In New Orleans, on the 30th ult, after an illness of a few days, A. S. A. Dunn, late master of steamboat Caddo. Capt. D. was a native of Massachusetts.

In Waltham, 5th ult, Gen. Jonathan Coolidge, 82.

In Dorchester, George William, son of Ebenezer Clapp, Jr, 1 year.

In Norway, Me, 13th ult, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Joseph Stevens, 83. In opening the door to step into the house, having been out a few moments, her feet slipped, and she fell, breaking her thigh joint, which caused her death on the ninth day after. She, with her husband, were among the first settlers of Norway, being herself the first white woman that ever slept in the town, more than half a century ago.

In Sutton, May 8, Mr. Timothy Gleason, 62.

In Northborough, May 11, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. Samuel Dalrymple, 71.

In West Boylston, April 30, Mary T., wife of Albion Carpenter, 29.

In Barre, Mr. Elijah Caldwell, 75; Mr. Winchester Hitchcock, 75. May 7, widow Hannah Jenkins, 60.

In Gardner, April 13, Capt. Reuben Haynes, a revolutionary pensioner, 86.

In Lunenburg, May 2, Mr. N. F. Cunningham, 70.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the week ending May 8, 36. Males, 17. Females, 19. Stillborn, 2.

Consumption, 6, dropsy in the head, 2, tumor, 1, diarrhoea, 1, scrofula, 1, inflammation of the lungs, 1, apoplexy, 1, measles, 5, dropsy, 1, inflammation of the peritoneum, 1, infantile, 3, old age, 2, sudden, 1, small pox, marasmus, 1, inflammation of the throat, 1, taking brandy, (child four years old) 1, canker in the bowels, 1, hooping cough, 1, child-bed, 2.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, May 15.

Ashes. The receipts have been very limited since our last report, owing partly to the continuance of unfavorable weather for out-door transactions. A few certificates of Pots were sold at 5⅝ a 5¾.

Coals. The demand is now principally confined to the retail trade. A few sales have been made to manufacturers, and a recent importation of Orrel was taken at $7 50 per chaldron, cash; retail prices continue firm.

Coffee. The transactions in most descriptions, suitable for the retail trade, have been limited in extent, and prices realized conform to previous quotations. 2 a 300 bags Porto Cabello, 10¾ a 11c; 200 do Rio, 9½c, common; 150 do good, 10½c; 400 do St. Domingo, 9 a 9½c per lb, 6 mos.

Fish. There has been a good business done in Codfish, for exportation, and the stock on hand is very light. Sales small Fish at $2 67 per quintal. In Bank there have been large operations at Marblehead and Beverly, for New York market. Mackerel dull, and quotations quite nominal.

Hay. A good demand still continues for this article, and the short supply has caused a further advance in prices. Contracts for delivery have been made at unusually high prices, and a few parcels have been taken at $18 a $19 per ton.

Hides. The sales since our last report comprise 2700 green salted New South Wales at 6¼c, 6 mos; 1100 Buenos Ayres at 14c, 6 mos; 800 New Orleans dry, 12½c, 6 mos; 1000 St. Louis, 13c, cash, and a parcel at the close at 13½c, 2½ per cent. off for cash; 600 do do, 13c, 6 mos.

Hops. The market remains extremely dull, and prices nominal. Sales 20 a 25 bales, in small lots, first sort 15c.

Iron. There have been no importations of foreign this year, and prices for Swedes and Old Sable are quite nominal. The operations by manufacturers have been almost exclusively for American.

Molasses. The transactions of the week comprise about 10 a 1200 hhds Cuba at 20½ a 21c, and a cargo do, part sour, at a shade below 20c per gal, equal to 6 mos cr; 300 hhds Surinam, 20½c, part cash, 3 per cent off, balance 6 mos cr; 100 hhds Trinidad, 24 a 25c; 50 do Porto Rico, 29c; a small importation of St. Croix, 32c. The public sales consist of 20 hhds Porto Rico, 28 a 29½c; 470 bbls New Orleans, 28 a 28½c per gal, 4 mos.

Salt. The market is very languid, and cargo prices uncertain. A sale of 300 hhds Liverpool, $2 12½; 300 hhds Curacoa, 2 31 per hhd, 6 mos; 400 bags Liverpool fine, 1 25 a 1 35 per bag, cash; 300 do do Marshall's brand, 1 42½ per bag, cash.

Sugar. There has been a better demand for this article, particularly good qualities, and sales 600 boxes Cuba brown, 7 a 7¾c; 150 do white, 9¼ a 10½c per lb; 50 hhds Cuba Muscovado, 6¼c per lb. The public sales consist of a recent importation of Porto Rico, 210 hhds, 6 60 a 6 65 per 100 lbs; 140 bbls Brazil white, 7 95 a $8 per 100 lbs.

Tea. There have been no operations in the market since the news by the Britannia, and prices are entirely unsettled. There was a public sale at auction in New York yesterday, at which prices fell off 5 a 6c per lb. Nearly the whole quantity offered was withdrawn. The stock in that market is reported to be large, and an active demand prevails for the country trade. The advices from London at the last dates, when the receipt of favorable intelligence from China caused an immediate decline of 3 to 4d per lb. The market was in a very unsettled state, holders not being inclined to submit to the reduction required.

Wool. Sales fleece and pulled have been made to a fair extent, at about our lowest quotations. Few sales of picked Buenos Ayres have also been closed at from 14 a 16c per lb; over 200 bales of Buenos Ayres Sheep Skins have also been sold at from 20 a 21c per lb.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, May 15. Flour. The bad state of the roads, in consequence of the late heavy rains, has had a tendency greatly to lessen the demand for the country trade; the stock of Genesee is quite small, but of other descriptions there is an ample supply, and prices are without change, compared with the quotations of last week. Sales consist of Genesee, fancy common brands, a few hundred bbls, $5 18¾ a 5 25, and other lots, comprising the principal operations of the week, at $5 25. 300 bbls Western Pennsylvania, $4 75, cash; 2 a 3000 do uninspected do do, $4 75, time; 400 do Baltimore choice, $5, 60 days; 1000 bbls Philadelphia, $4 81¼, equal to cash; 1000 do Georgetown, $4 81, cash—4 87½ a $5, 60 days, 4 mos; 500 do Fredericksburg, $4 87½, 4 mos; 200 do Howard St., $4 87 a 4 94, 60 days.

Grain. The transactions of the week present but little variation on the last reported prices; sales consist of about 30,000 bushels Corn—yellow flat, 55 and white, 54c per bushel; a cargo yellow, afloat, to be stored for higher prices. There is a good demand for Oats, and nearly all the arrivals found buyers at a 37c per bushel, for good Southern, and Northern, a 42c do do.

New York, May 12. Flour. A sale of 800 barrels Georgetown at 4 75; 400 Brandywine 5 25, both cash; the common kinds of Southern scarce.

Grain. A sale of 5000 bushels of prime Wheat at 98 a 90c; the stock is decreasing, and holders are firm; Northern Rye is scarce and wanted 55c; Northern Oats are quick at 41c; 4000 bushels Southern and Jersey Corn sold at 55c, weight; Northern and Southern sold at 53c, both measure, cash.

Hay—The backwardness of the Spring has induced a great scarcity of hay throughout the country, and many farmers have become buyers instead of sellers; prices are further advanced; sales loose, by the load, $1 a 1 12½ per 100 lbs.

Philadelphia, May 12. Flour. Flour dull at $4 62½ for Pennsylvania, with a downward tendency. Pennsylvania Wheat is firm at 95c: Southern Corn, yellow, finds ready sale at 53c, and white 50c; Oats, quick at 34c.

Baltimore, May 12. Flour. Sales of Howard St. at 4 37½; the receipt price continues at 4 37; a small sale of City Mills at 4 62½; Susquehanna 4 50.

Grain. Susquehanna Wheat, not free from smut, Pennsylvania, 95 a 98c; Pennsylvania Rye, 55 a 56; Maryland, 53c; Maryland yellow Corn, 52c; white 50 a 51c; Maryland Oats are worth 38c.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, May 10. At market 305 Beef Cattle, 20 yoke Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 210 Sheep, and 240 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—The prices obtained last week were hardly sustained, and we reduce our quotations a trifle. First quality, $7 a 7 25; second quality, $6 50 a 6 75; third quality, $5 50 a $6.

125 Beef Cattle unsold.

Working Oxen—Very few sales effected.

Cows and Calves—Sales, $22, 25, 28, and 35.

Sheep—Several lots sheared, at $1 75 a 1 80, and a lot not sheared, $3 75.

Swine—Sales quick. Two lots, part Berkshire, 5¼ and 5½ for Sows, and 6½c for Barrows. Also at 5c for Sows, and 6c for Barrows. At retail, from 5½ to 7c.

New York, May 10. At market, 1050 head of Beef Cattle, including 150 left over last week—were from the South, and the balance from this State and 250 Sheep and Lambs.

There was a steady demand for Beef, and 750 head were sold at $6 to $8½, averaging $7¼ the 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were in good demand, and all sold. Sheep at $3 to $5½, and Lambs at $2 to $4 each.

Baltimore, May 10. 150 head of Beef Cattle were offered and sold at prices ranging from $7 to $8 per 100 lbs for strictly prime; live Hogs are plenty and dull at 5 12½ a 5 25 per 100 lbs.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	45	a	50
Spinach, per half peck	..	a	10
Dandelions, per half peck	..	a	10
Parsnips, per bushel	..	a	75
Turnips, half peck	6	a	..
Carrots, per bushel	..	a	50
Beets, per bushel	50	a	60
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½	a	.
" " " bushel	50	a	62
Parsley, half peck	50	a	75
Cabbages, each	4	a	6
Horseradish, per lb.	8	a	10
Lettuce, per head	4	a	6
Radishes, per bunch	10	a	12

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	1 00	a	1 25
Apples, extra, per bush.	1 50	a	2 00
Cranberries, per bushel	1 75	a	2 00
Grapes, Foreign, per lb.	20	a	25
Lemons, per doz.	17	a	20
Oranges, " "	25	a	50
Dried Apples, per lb.	4	a	5
Walnuts, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Beans, dried, white, per bush.	1 75	a	2 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	..	a	14
Pernambuco, dry salted	10	a	11
Rio Grande		a	14
St. Salvador	..	a	..
Maranham	..	a	11
California	..	a	..
West-Indian	11	a	12
African	13	a	15
Green, slaughtered	5½	a	5
Calcutta, cow, green salted	87	a	1 25
" " " light	..	a	..
" dry	75	a	1 00

ROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

p, per lb.	22 a	25
tin	18 a	20
w milk, per lb.	6 a	8
r meal	4 a	6
dozen	.. a	12½
, per lb.	8 a	15
ed	6 a	10
ked	.. a	12½
w, per lb	9 a	10
ole hogs,	5½ a	6½
ting, per lb	9 a	10
h	8 a	10
ted	7½ a	9
ston, per lb.	9 a	12½
stern, do do.	8½ a	10
, per lb.	8½ a	10
stern, per keg	8½ a	9
r lb.	8 a	10
, per lb	.. a	8
	4 a	8
lves	4 a	6
per lb.	12 a	16
per lb.	10 a	15
er dozen	.. a	..
er lb.	6 a	12½
r lb.	.. a	..

LEATHER MARKET.

st tannage, per lb.	30 a	32
ountry, per lb.	27 a	29
, city tannage	29 a	30
dry hide	23 a	25
, red, light	22 a	24
" middling	20 a	22
" overweight	18 a	20
" slaughter	21 a	22
y hide	21 a	22
Upper in the rough	.. a	24

SEED MARKET.

eed, brown, per bag	10 00 a	..
" white, per bag	10 00 a	..
eed, per bushel	3 00 a	3 50
Seed, " "	2 75 a	3 50
d, per bushel	1 37 a	1 50
American, do do.	.. a	..
Northern, per pound	12 a	13
Southern, " "	7 a	8
Foreign, " "	.. a	..
White Dutch, per lb.	20 a	25
Lucerne, or French.	25 a	33
, or Herds Grass, bush	.. a	4 00
bushel, northern	.. a	1 50
Southern, bush	.. a	55
rass, "	3 00 a	..
"	2 00 a	2 50
at "	.. a	1 00
a Wheat "	3 00	..
Rye "	.. a	1 00

AL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

sh, per 2000 lbs	.. a	8 50
le, do	10 00 a	11 00
o	10 00 a	11 00
do	.. a	9 00
Orchard, do do	.. a	9 00
Mountain, do do	.. a	9 00
er chaldron	.. a	6 50
l, per basket	32 a	37
Wood, dry, per cord	.. a	6 50
y do do, do do	.. a	5 00
do, do do	7 00 a	8 00

LIME MARKET.

ston, per cask	75 a	80
	65 a	70
g, St. George Co's	.. a	..
white lump	1 00 a	1 10
2d quality	85 a	90
common	70 a	75

HAY MARKET.

Screwed, per ton	.. a	18 00
Country, per hundred	1 05 a	1 15
	60 a	65

WOOL MARKET.

n, common to ¼ blood,	35 a	37
" " ½ "	36 a	40
" " ¾ "	44 a	46
Wool, superfine	43 a	46
No. 1, Lambs'	37 a	42
No. 2, "	26 a	30
No. 3, "	18 a	20

HOP MARKET.

, Mass. 1840, per lb.	15 a	20
" "	.. a	..

PLASTER PARIS.

ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 25 a	2 37

GRINDSTONES.

of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00 a	20 00
do finished	28 00 a	30 00

Carpet Warehouse.

...RLES M. BRIGGS, No. 221 Washington ... opposite Franklin,) has constantly on hand a ...ortment of **Carpeting,** of the following de... viz: Brussels, three ply, super, fine, Paint... Straw Carpeting, Rugs, Bocking, &c., which ... for sale as low as can be bought at any other ...se in the city. Those who wish to purchase ... named articles at wholesale or retail, are in... call and examine before making their selec...

...w Goods! New Goods!

... Subscriber has just opened a large and splen... assortment of **Hardware Goods** in all ...iety, consisting in part of Spoons, Knives and ... Waiters, Flat Irons, Coffee Mills, Butts, ... Locks, Hinges, Fowling Pieces from $3 to ..., all of which will be sold at bargains. Con... Traders are particularly invited to call at ... Square, opposite Elm St., Boston.

WILLIAM A. HOLLAND.

...5—

...enuine Russian Kesan Soap.

...S article, for Shaving or Washing, is superior ... any other in use—as regards economy and ... Gentlemen may depend on obtaining the gen...icle at the lowest price, at wholesale and retail, ... at 231 Washington St., (under Marlboro' ...

SYMONDS & WHEELER.

...5—tf

Summer Cloths.

...AID, Striped, Figured and Plain Gambroons, ...inen and Cotton Goods of every description, as ... can be found in the city, by R. W. TRAIP, ...hington St.

...n, May 15, 1841. 3mo

...etings! Carpetings! Carpetings!

...OOL, Cotton, Hemp and Straw, of the latest ...and richest patterns, just received and for sale ...ap by R. W. TRAIP, 39 Washington St.

...n, May 15, 1841.

Vestings.

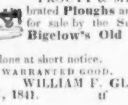
...PLENDID assortment of new style Vestings, ...st received by R. W. TRAIP, 39 Washington ...

...on, May 15, 1841. 3mo

...ltivators, Churns, Sashes, &c.

...00 CULTIVATORS, for sale cheap by B. ROCKWOOD, Jr., North Wrentham. ..., an improved style of **Churns.** ...hes, **Doors** and **Blinds** made to order and at ...notice. Orders respectfully solicited and prompt...uted. tf—may1

Ploughs.



PROUTY & MEARS celebrated **Ploughs** are constantly for sale by the Subscriber at **Bigelow's Old Stand,** in ...n.

...PAIRING done at short notice.

... PLOUGHS WARRANTED GOOD.

WILLIAM F. GLEASON.

...ton, May 1, 1841. tf

Fitchburg Academy.

The Summer Term

WILL commence on MONDAY, the 31st instant, and continue eleven weeks; in which, in addition to the branches usually taught in schools of this kind, instruction will be given by competent teachers in MUSIC, PAINTING, DRAWING and EMBROIDERY, if desired. The branches, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, will be illustrated with suitable apparatus.

Book-Keeping and Penmanship will be taught by a gentleman from Boston.

Good board can be obtained in families, for $1 50 per week, including washing and room.

F. McINTIRE.

References—
Rev. E. S. Gannett, } Boston.
Rev. J. Pierpont, }

Keene Academy.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 26, and continue eleven weeks.

The Female Department will continue under the charge of MISS HELEN HUMPHREY, late Teacher in the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary at South Hadley.

TUITION.—In the English and Classical Department $4,00

Music including use of Piano $10,00

No charges will be made for tuition for less than half a term.

Board may be obtained at $1 50 to $2 per week.

Applications may be made to Rev. Messrs. Z. S. Barstow, and A. A. Livermore,—Dr. A. Twitchell, E. & J. Esq'rs, or to the Principal.

A. JENKINS, JR., A. B. Principal.

Keene, N. H., May 15, 1841. 3w

Gates' Academy, Marlborough.

THE next term of this Institution will commence Tuesday, June 1st. TUITION—English, $4, Languages, $4 50. Young Ladies, who attend to the Ornamental branches, which will be taught by MISS ANN BUCKLIN, will be charged in addition $75 per term. Lads can be accommodated in the family of the Preceptor for $27 per term. This charge includes tuition, board, extra instruction, &c. Term, 12 weeks.

O. W. ALLEN, Preceptor.

may15—3w

THE PEOPLES' LITERARY Institute and Gymnasium,

At Pembroke, N. H.

THE Summer Term of this Institute will commence on Thursday, the 6th of May next, under the superintendence and instruction of I. KINSMAN, A. M., Principal, and Miss H. B. HASELTINE, Principal of the Female Department, and continue twelve weeks.

☞ Tuition, $4 00, payable in advance.

The large and commodious building, lately erected for the accommodation of this Institute will be opened at the commencement of the next term. It is 60 feet by 40, two stories high, and finished with particular reference to the male and female departments. Thorough courses of study have been adopted in the English, Classical and French Departments;—and regular classes will be formed at the commencement of the next term. It is desirable that all who contemplate pursuing either of these courses of study, should be present at the commencement of the term.

All necessary and well qualified assistants will be employed, and the French, German and Spanish languages taught to all who desire it.

WILLIAM PARKER, President.
A. WHITTEMORE, JR., Secretary.

Pembroke, N. H. 3w—may1

A. S. Jordan,

SIGN of the Original Golden Comb, No. 2 Milk, two doors from Washington St., Boston.

Cheap Wholesale and Retail Comb, Pocket-Book, Fancy Goods and Perfumery Store.

Having twice obtained the first premium for his Tortoise Shell Work, at the Fairs both of the Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York, and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of Wrought and Plain Combs, of the latest and most fashionable sizes; Tortoise Shell Hair bands; Horn and Metallic Combs of every description; Fancy Tortoise Shell Work; Fine Ivory Combs; two hundred different patterns Pocket Books and Wallets; Note and Bank Books. Scissors, Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy articles; Hair Oils; Balm of Columbia; Fancy Soaps, for Shaving and Toilet; Genuine Farina Cologne; Dr. Churche's Tooth Powder; every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet articles; Brushes, a well selected assortment of every quality and price; Miniature Ivorys and Settings; Gold and Plated Lockets for Miniatures and Hair; Steel Pens, &c.

Combs made to order or repaired. 1mo—may8

For Sale,

Three Young Durham Bulls.

THE above are uncommonly large, of very fine simmetry, may be put to a herd of sixty Cows, and were sired by George III, an imported Bull, to whom were awarded in 1839, at the Worcester Cattle Show, the second State and County premiums, and at the Concord Cattle Show, in 1840, the first of $50.

Their dams are Ladies Blue and Lily, also imported, of the best possible blood.

For further particulars inquire of CHARLES WILLARD, 2d, Still River Village.

Harvard, May 1 8w*—may8

Our Readers

ARE informed they can purchase **Dry Goods** at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St., at the lowest prices. At that establishment may be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings. Also, for summer wear, Linen Drillings, Gambroons, Astrachan and other goods. In particular, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, all widths. Constantly on hand Oil Cloths of every width. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.

Good Russia Diapers at $1 75 per piece.

☞ Families would do well to look at their assortment before purchasing. may1

Traders, Mechanics, & Housekeepers,

ARE invited to call and examine the newly imported stock of **Hardware Goods** now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms at the South-end Hardware Store. 336 Washington St. POSITIVE BARGAINS will be given for CASH. Persons selecting Housekeeping goods will find it much for their advantage to call before purchasing. Nearly opposite the Lamb tavern. 3mo—may8

One Price Store.

ALL Persons purchasing Goods for Families, will do well to call at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St. We purchase our goods expressly for FAMILY use, and offer every article as low as it POSSIBLY can be afforded, adhering strictly to ONE PRICE, thus enabling those unacquainted with the value of goods, to purchase on as good terms as the most experienced judges. KIMBALL & PHELPS.

Farming and Garden Tools.

SHOVELS, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Scythes, Rakes, Garden Trowels, Pruning Knives, Light Garden Hoes and Rakes, and the like implements in great variety, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE, at the South-end Hardware Store, 336 Washington St., Boston, nearly opposite Lamb Tavern.

may8—3mo HENRY P. LINCOLN.

Dahlia Poles.

500 DOZEN **Dahlia** and **Bean Poles.**— Also, 2000 feet of **Ladders,** from 16 to 42 feet in length. For sale by MOSES FRENCH, JR., Broad St., near the bottom of Summer St.

may8—2mo

Country Traders

WILL find a large assortment of Shell and Horn **Combs,** at the manufactory of A. S. JORDAN, No. 2 Milk St., at very low prices.

may8

Mole Skin Hats.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by J. M. SHERBURNE, No. 42, Washington Street.

ma y9

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.

may9

Corn and Garden-Seed Planter.

THIS implement of husbandry, planned by William Buckminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY & CO., 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as follows.

Directions for using the Planter.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The row of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground completely, and opens it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by cogs on the wheel, and lets the seeds drop out and down through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as the harrow moves on, the fine mould falls in of itself behind the hollow tooth, and buries the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed once in two feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheel being four feet in circumference.

In large fields, we can lock two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in ten hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation — among whom are Rufus Brewer, Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d.,— Doctor Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq.

Boston, March 27, 1841. tf.

Tavern and Farm---For Sale.

THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied for many years, by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, nine miles from the City, consisting of about seventy-five acres of excellent land, well watered, and properly apportioned to tillage, mowing, pasture and orcharding, including about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and commodious, and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. The situation is high and salubrious, commanding a beautiful prospect, and is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston, for the Agriculturalist, or for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century. The buildings and part of the land would be sold if desired.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, April 3, 1841. tf.

New Goods.

E. H. WARREN has just received a fresh supply of **Fashionable Goods,** which he now offers for sale at unusually low prices, viz: Superfine English and German Broadcloths, various colors; Low priced do; Cassimeres; Double Milled Satinets, Doeskins; Vestings, new styles; Plain and Ribbed Gambroons; Drillings; Napolitans; Allapines; Plain and Figured Mousselain de Laines, all prices; Silk Velvets; Linens; Flannels; Italian Cravats; Neck Stocks; Suspenders; Hosiery and Gloves in great variety; rich medium and low priced French, English and American Prints; Light and Dark Plain and Figured Silks; Lustrings; Sinchaws; Sarsnets; Shawls; Houiton Veils; Rich Garniture and Cap Ribbons; Bonnet Linings; Laces; Silk and Cotton Nettings; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Scarfs; Muslins, Lawns; Colored Table Covers; Damask do.; Woollen, Hemp, and List Carpeting; also, Domestic Goods of every description. All of which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be purchased in Boston or Worcester.

Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch imensions.

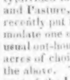
Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct 17— y

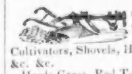
Farm for Sale.



PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of **Land,** part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Wood-land and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House,** recently put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the usual out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.

apr10—tf

Ploughs and Grass Seed.



THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Prouty & Co.'s celebrated Premium **Ploughs.** Also, Cultivators, Shovels, Hoes, Partridge's Manure Forks, &c. &c.

Herds Grass, Red Top and Clover **Seed,** together with a great variety of Garden and Flower Seeds.

Best Family Groceries.

Teas, Coffee, Molasses, Sugars, &c., of superior quality, and at low prices.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of **Furniture,** Feathers, Looking Glasses, Trunks, Paper Hangings, Bandboxes, etc. Purchasers are invited to call and examine. E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 1, 1341. tf—apr3

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Hats --- Spring Style.

173 Washington Street.

THE subscriber manufactures and keeps constantly for sale, a full assortment of **Hats, Caps, Stocks, Gloves, and Umbrellas.** Now in store, the latest style **French Moleskin, Beaver,** 1st and 2d quality; Nutria, Silk, and other kinds **Hats,** at prices from $2.00 to $6.00. The readers of this paper are respectfully invited to call.

WM. M. SHUTE, Agent.

March 20. tf.

Cultivator's Almanac, for 1841.

THE **Cultivator's Almanac** and CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE, for the year 1841, 124 pages. This is beyond question, for he purpose intended, the best Almanac ever published For sale at THIS OFFICE. tf dec12

Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this office. june 13

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlem, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and its Cheapness."**

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches— **one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gases evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

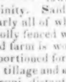
Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the *materials* and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment *of the most* substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said farm contains about 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall; about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well apportioned for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and nearly equi distant from the buildings, not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 30 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 130 by the average width of 30 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for **$6000,** or any part in that proportion, on liberal **terms.** Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises. STEPHEN DAVIS.

Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk rames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

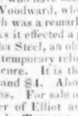
Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Cure for Rupture.

A Patented Improved Instrument



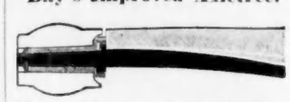
IS now for sale in Boston, for the cure of **Rupture** or **Hernia.** In all cases where it does not secure the Rupture, and is not perfectly easy to the patient, the money will be returned. In many cases it will effect a cure. Please call and examine the certificates from fifteen of the first physicians in the country; also many certificates from those who have been cured—one in particular, Mr. E. D. Woodward, who had been afflicted for nine years, which was a remarkable case; after wearing it a few weeks it effected a perfect cure; he then sold it to Mr. Elisha Steel, an old gentleman of 60, who expected only temporary relief, but to his astonishment it effected a cure. It is the best article now in use. Price, $3½ and $4. Also, the same article for infants and youths. For sale only at WM. BROWN'S, druggist, corner of Elliot and Washington Sts., Boston. Also for sale, **Trusses** of six different manufactories—price $1 50 to $2 50. Please call and examine before you purchase. Those who are not in immediate want will find it to their advantage to preserve the advertisement. A room is furnished to apply the instrument.

feb6—ep6m

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **34 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—march6

Day's Improved Axletree.



N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improved Axletree,** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the Axletree from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public, from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axeltree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecutions.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axeltrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.

Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c. &c.

Nursery of Wm. Kenrick.

12,000 Pear and Plum Trees. Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received; many kinds of which are alike quite new to our country, and very extraordinary: such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe and in person during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf. A new and Descriptive Catalogue of all these Fruits will soon be ready and will be sent to all who apply.

Of the few following fine kinds, extra large numbers have been provided for sale; all being very productive kinds, and most of them prodigious bearers, and are therefore calculated for cultivation to great profit on a great and extensive scale: These ripen in succession in the order named.

Jargonelle, ...Aug.	Passe Colmar..Nov. Feb.
Franereal d'Ete.Aug.Sep.	Glaux Morceau, or the
Williams Bon Chret, or	d'Aremburg of the
Bartlett....Aug. Sept.	French.....Nov. Feb.
Beaurree d'Amanlis.Sept.	Easter Beaurree Dec. Ap.
Napoleon..........Oct.	Clion or le Cure, very
Louise Bonne d'Avranches,...........Oct.	large, for baking only,
Marie Louise..Oct. Nov.	a prodigious bearer,
Duchesse d'Angoleme...Oct. Nov.	Winter.

Peach Trees and Cherry Trees, a collection unrivalled in any former year.

Gooseberries, of first quality, by the dozen or the 100. Apples, Quinces, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles &c. Splendid varieties of Moss, Yellow, White Provence, Bengal, Noisette and other Roses. Splendid Tree Peonies and Herbaceous do; Double Dahlias; Rhubarb, new variety, &c. &c.

800 lbs. French Sugar Beet Seed, warranted genuine and growth of 1840.

☞ All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places. WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, } near Boston, March 1. } eptje—mar6

A Rare Chance.

Tavern and Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber having been engaged a inn keeper a number of years, and wishing to retire, now offers for sale the well known stand called the **Cherry Tavern,** to which is attached a **Farm,** containing about 40 acres, in a high state of cultivation. It is well stocked with a fine growth of **Fruit Trees,** viz: Apple, Pear Peach, Plum and Cherry, a good proportion of which are young and of the richest variety. Also, some fine beds of **English Strawberries.** Said stand is situated on the main road from Taunton to Boston about 12 miles from the latter. The **House** is large commodious, and in good repair, with an **Ice House** well filled, **Bowling Alleys, Stables,** convenient out-buildings, and three wells of excellent water.

Those desirous of such a situation, will do well to call and examine.

N. B. This House is only one half a mile from the Blue Hill, and a very convenient distance from the Punkapoag Pond, on which the Subscriber has three boats for the accommodation of parties of pleasure.

For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. JOHN GERALD.

Canton, March 16, 1841. 2mo—mar20

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR HUMBUGS which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads. GEO. W. EATON,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; and Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester.

SYMONDS & WHEELER are also agents for **Jayne's Expectorant,** a valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, **Asthma,** and all Pulmonary Affections.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which will effectually destroy Worms.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and Bowels, &c. 6mo—dec5

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞ **7 Merchants' Row, near State Street.** ☜

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality.* Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowells, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Patridges Patent Forks,
Sugar Mills,	Axes and Hatchets,
Corn Shellers,	Trace Chains,
Paint Mills,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Sausage Machine,	Pick Axes,
Cheese Presses,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Hoes, Rakes and Scaffles,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100.

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c. of the best quality.

SEEDS put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* directions for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

GRAPE VINES of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS roots of the finest quality.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT bushes of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

DAHLIAS, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

FRUIT TREES of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL Books of all kinds.

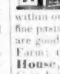
Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, *Trees,* Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator,* are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and send to the amount of $5 will be sent to their order. HOVEY & CO.

f13—y

Valuable Farm for Sale,

upon the Connecticut River.



SITUATED in Windsor, Vt., about one mile north of the village. Said **Farm** contains about 170 acres, about 50 acres of which is fine alluvial land, and under as high a state of cultivation as any Farm within one hundred miles of the same; the balance, fine pasture, wood and timber land. The **Buildings** are good, with all the conveniences necessary for a Farm; consisting of a **Mansion House** and **Farm House,** 3 large **Barns,** Sheds, Carriage House, Corn-barn, Piggery, &c. &c. Possession will be given any time after the 20th day of January, 1842. A more desirable Farm or residence cannot be found in New England. Inquire of NATHANIEL FAXON, Boston, JOHN MEARS, Esq., Dorchester, ALEXANDER WRIGHT, Esq., Lowell, or of the subscriber on the premises. JOHN PETTES.

N. B. The first of July would be a favorable time for a purchaser to view the Farm and crops.

Windsor, Vt., April 12, 1840. 6mo—apr17

Window Blinds, &c.

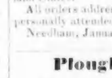
MR. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all orders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. **Window Blinds** will be made to order at one dollar per window, the size ranging anywhere within bounds, and will warrant them equal in every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and **Screws,** kept constantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New England States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.

Needham, January, 1841. ep6m—jan16

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!



THE Subscriber continues to manufacture **Ploughs** of Prouty & Mears, and Hitchcock's Patents, together with repairs for the same, which he will warrant equal to any in the market. He keeps constantly and for sale all sizes of the above named **Ploughs, Cultivators, &c.,** and should be happy to receive a share of public patronage.

AMOS SHED.

Chelmsford, Feb. 9, 1841. tf—feb13

C. W. Brabrook,

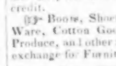
FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Classes, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12mo—oct7

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!



PROUTY & MEARS' **Centre Draught Ploughs,** as advertised in this paper, are for sale at the manufacturers prices by EDMUND W. CLAPP, Walpole. Also, Stetson's Cast Steel **Hoes,** the best Hoe ever made *with a Shank.*

Walpole, April 17, 1841. tf

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**

dec12 6mo

Liebig's Organic Chemistry,

IN its application to Agriculture, first American edition, with an introduction, notes and appendix, by Dr. J. Webster, Cambridge; price, $1 25. This day published and for sale by HOVEY & CO., Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 7 Merchants' Row. 5t—apr24

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained **Lamp Oil,** of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

CONSTANTLY receiving, Ladies, Misses', and Children's **Shoes,** of every variety. Also Gentlemen's thick and thin **Boots** and **Shoes,** from the best manufacturers, which are offered for sale at 10 per cent. less than City prices. E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

POETRY.

Air—"St. Patrick was a Gentleman."

"What an illegant life a friar leads
With his fat round paunch before him,
He mutters a prayer and counts his beads,
And all the women adore him.
It's little he's troubled to work or think
Wherever devotion leads him,
A 'Pater' pays for his meat and drink,
For the church—good luck to her—feeds him.

From the cow in the field—to the pig in the stye,
From the maid to the lady in satin,
They tremble wherever he turns an eye,
He can talk to the devil in Latin!
He's mighty severe to the ugly and ould,
And curses like mad, when he's near 'em;
But one beautiful trait of him I've been tould
The innocent craytures don't fear him.

It's little for spirits or ghosts he cares,
For 'tis as true as the world supposes,
With an 'Ave' he'd make them march down stairs
As they dared to show their noses.
The devil himself's afraid, 'tis said,
And dares not to devile him:
For angels make each night his bed,
And then—lie down beside him."

The Town of Charlestown.

Charlestown is the oldest town in Middlesex county and one of the oldest in the State. It was settled in 1628, two years before the settlement of Boston, and was incorporated in 1635. It name is derived from Charles I. of England who was at that time the reigning monarch. Its Indian name was *Mishawum*. The first occupiers came here by land from Salem, then called *Naumkeak*; the peninsula of Charlestown, lying between Charles and Mystic rivers, was then full of Indians called *Aberginians*, who readily consented to the settlement of the new comers.—*John Sagamore* was the chief Indian and he is described as a man of gentle and good disposition. In 1629, a number of persons arrived at Salem from England, and about one hundred of these and some others at Salem, under Thomas Graves, came to Charlestown and laid the foundation of a town. Graves laid out the town in two acre lots, one of which he assigned to each inhabitant.

Governor Winthrop arrived in America in the following year and took his residence at Charlestown where he ordered his house to be built, and it was the general intention of the company to settle at Charlestown, but the prevalence of a fatal sickness, ascribed at that time to the badness of the water, induced several of the people to explore the neighboring country for more eligible situations, and from this circumstance it is probable that the settlement of Watertown, Boston, and Roxbury was commenced during this year, 1630.

Charlestown is divided into what is called the peninsula, and Charlestown without the neck—the peninsula, on which the town is chiefly built, is only about one mile and a quarter in length, and the width varies from half a mile to a mile; while the tract beyond the neck is upwards of seven miles long. The peninsula is of an oval form and is about half as large as that on which Boston is built.—Like Boston it has three principal hills—Bunker Hill, Breed's Hill and Town Hill. Bunker Hill, on the northeast part, is 113 feet high and is the largest of the three. Breed's Hill on which was the famous battle called Bunker Hill battle, commences near the southerly foot of Bunker's and extends towards the south and west; its height is eighty-seven feet.—Town Hill is in the southwest part of the peninsula.

Charlestown Square is a handsome area of nearly three acres, originally laid out for a market. The avenues from Charles River Bridge and from Warren Bridge meet in this square, around which a number of public buildings are situated.—Charlestown has nine Churches—3 Congregational, 2 Baptist, 2 Universalist, 1 Methodist and 1 Catholic. And here are three Banks, whose whole capital is $600,000. Its population in 1837 was 10,101—in 1840 it was 10,872—more than one thousand to a church.

Charlestown without the neck has some very fine grass lands—there is a sufficiency of clay in the soil to retain the manures which are applied to it and when well cultivated it never becomes baked so hard as to prevent the growth of grass—but as such soils are not so pleasant for tillage as those which less abound in clay the course of husbandry here is to keep a field a long while in grass and to apply top dressings in the fall or in the spring instead of attempting any regular rotation of crops.

We called again the other day on Col. Jaques who is well known to all amateur cultivators and herdsmen, at his Ten Hills Farm. The Colonel for many years has paid great attention to the rearing of stock, and he has been indefatigable in selecting the best sires and dams for the purpose of perfecting a race which shall prove superior to any the world has yet seen for the dairy. The Colonel agrees with us that a native cow may now and then be found which will fully equal any which have been imported—but the grand desideratum is to have a *race* of perfect animals—to rear a breed which shall have progeny uniformly excellent and no mistake; and the Colonel is undoubtedly correct in his position that we can never be certain of excellence in the progeny of the finest dams unless the ancestors of those dams, in long line, have been kept distinct from spurious breeds—"a good cow may have a bad calf"—and an inferior cow whose ancestors have been excellent may happen to have a good cal.

Col. Jaques began with a native cow which he was fortunate enough to find in Groton;—and as he was partial to many points found in the select breed of Durhams imported from England he selected a sire from this breed, calculating that in this mode he should much sooner rear a perfect race for the dairy than if he should breed wholly from native animals. He selected the male for his good shape and some other good points, say for his *dignity of blood*—but he selected the female for her personal good qualities as a milker, rather than on account of her honorable ancestry.

From these two animals he has been rearing, selecting, and rejecting, till he has produced what he calls his "Cream-pot breed;" and he has certainly some animals which bid as fair to take the first premiums in the dairy line as any we have seen. He has now upwards of fifty, great and small, and while he was engaged in conversation with a stranger we inquired of his foreman, Mr. Brown, how much butter he could make in a week from the best cow—he answered that he had never made trial for a week, but that one morning in June he milked the heifer "Betty" soon after her calf was taken from her which she had produced when she was two years old—that the quantity obtained was six quarts—he measured out two quarts of this and set it away for the cream to rise—that he skimmed the cream with a knife instead of a skimmer—put it in a bowl—stirred it with a spoon, and in forty-five seconds the butter came. His wife worked out the buttermilk, and he weighed the butter—he said the weight was just half a pound. At this rate it will be seen the two years old heifer would produce three pounds of butter per day. Mr. Brown intends to try again in June, and now the heifer is older he feels confident he can obtain four pounds of butter from her in a day!

Col. Jaques has been very particular in his crossings, so as not to sire from near relatives, and he feels confident from the trials he has made with different animals, that after a few generations "he can breed to order." He admits that without taking so much pains we can often select excellent individuals from the passing herd—but if we would make the progeny *always* true we must pay particular attention to race—to blood. Cross and cross till all the spurious blood is out.

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.

Col. Jaques has a flock of South Downs—they look finely though he has given them no grain—this is probably the best race for our climate, but it cannot be profitable for farmers to keep many sheep on lands of so high price as those near this market—sheep are great gormandizers, and people who can have good pastures at a tenth part of the expense for which they can be had here will compete successfully with us in the market.

Charlestown will ever be memorable in the history of our country—a test battle was here fought in the early days of the revolution, and the town suffered excessively from the fire which the British thought proper to set to the wooden buildings to aid their faltering troops, who twice skulked back in dread of Yankee marksmen—who twice retreated before an undisciplined band of half-armed men, not half so numerous as themselves.—This exceeding bravery displayed in the early days of the great contest was all important to inspire confidence in those who doubted the possibility of resisting with much effect the disciplined troops of Europe. On looking at the British accounts of this battle we can see how much confidence is to be placed in British reports of conflicts in which their troops are parties. British historians say their troops at first fell back, but soon rallied, and made the rebels run in all directions. But we had witnesses in abundance on our hills and on the roofs of our houses to prove that the *Invincibles* were *twice* compelled to retreat, and that their officers could not rally them again until a fresh reinforcement was sent over from Boston. And there is every reason to believe that had our men been well supplied with ammunition, with bayonets, and with *a crumb of food*, of which they had all day been destitute, their enemies must have skulked back a third time to the water's edge.

But, as it has been well observed, our case stood better than it would have done had we been completely successful on that day. The commanders represented it to the ministry as rather an insignificant affair. The ministry therefore had no face to demand of Parliament an increased number of troops on account of the intrepid resistance made at Charlestown—but they continued to represent that a small force would be sufficient to march through the country in any direction, and put down all opposition.

[From the London Court Journal.]

The Fortune Teller and the King.

I.---The Painter's Daughter.

Theodore Primi was a man of some talent and of great assiduity, which two qualities would have sufficed to have insured his success in life had he been in any other place than his native town; but Primi had never left Bologna, and even a prophet is not regarded in his own country, much less a cap-maker. It is therefore not to be wondered at if Monsieur Frederic Leonard, an artist of eminence, and a man of some property, should hesitate before he gave his daughter to a man whose good qualities were his only recommendation, and who had far more ready wit than ready money. Theodore and Louise—the lady in question—thought differently, and wished to be united, and to live even upon nothing rather than in separation, and, like all wise young people, were satisfied that something would turn up in their favor. Monsieur Theodore Primi was a handsome man; that was stronger than all the arguments of her father; her eyes were pleased, and even that was enough, but more, he was clever, witty, tender, and affectionate, and with all these attractions he completely stole her heart, and she was equally inconsolable with her lover when his suit was rejected by her only surviving and otherwise indulgent parent. "Go," said the painter, addressing Primi, "to Paris; try your fortune there; Louise shall wait twelve months for you: in the mean time, do your best, and if you earn a tolerable position in the world you shall have her. During the interval, *silence* is the word; I will allow no correspondence—nothing to perpetuate an affection which your failure must put an end to forever."

Theodore vowed he would carry the whole world before him, make a rapid and noble fortune, return and marry his mistress in triumph; the painter thought differently, but kept his doubts within his own mind, contenting himself with wishing him a *bon voyage*; and presenting him with a five-franc piece, to aid him in the commencement of his journey, bowed him quietly to the door.

II.---The Diligence.

The lover was a prudent man; he had forty-six francs in his pocket; he spent forty-one in paying his coach hire, and carefully laid the rest out in Adonising himself, as he depended more upon his good looks than on anything else to make his way in the world. Theodore Primi was by no means a modest man; bashfulness was not imprinted legibly upon his countenance; and he felt satisfied that he had but to present himself at the gates of the great city, to have silver and gold in abundance in his possession. He therefore ascended the steps of the diligence, and set himself down in a very contented state of mind, though his pockets owned but four *sous*, one *liard*, and two *centimes*, for which, in English, a term *non est inventus*—i. e., has not been invented.—Louise, in the enjoyment of every comfort of life, in the home of her parents, and with every attention paid her, was dull—nay, was miserable; but Louise was a woman, and one of strong feeling, and more, she was not going to Paris.—Her lover, it was true, every instant was whirled, or rather dragged, farther from her; but then, he was in the busy world, starting on the grand errand we all run; she, like too many of her sex, secluded and in solitude.

Theodore's first thought was to examine his companions in the *rotonde*, and his eye instantly caught that of one whom he knew.

"Ah, Duval! *c'est vous?*"

"Yes, Primi, and is it possible that it is you."

Wonderful similitude of expression! Extraordinary sympathy of kindred spirits! Primi and Duval were instantly the best friends in the world, confiding to each other their plans and hopes, and displaying their resources in a very ostentatious manner. A conversation of a very interesting nature ensued, for they spoke of the tender passion, and, besides, both were bound for Paris in search of fortune as adventurers and wits. While the words of communication were passing rapidly from one to the other, the olfactory nerves of Signor Primi were attracted, and as soon repelled, by "a very ancient and fish-like smell," proceeding from some portion of the coach.

"Ouf! Ouf!" said the cap-maker.

"Qui?" Qui?" replied Duval.

"Can't say," quoth his friend, in a whisper, scanning the proportions of their comrades. Opposite him sat an old lady, next him a well cloaked individual, exhibiting an evident desire to retain his incognito, and in the corner, a person in a new leathern jerkin, not over well-tanned, upon whom his suspicions rested. Primi said nothing, but waited till the coach stopping gave him an opportunity (the man in the leathern jerkin stepping out) of informing his companions of a plan he had hit upon to rid himself and his friends of the strong-scented jerkin. Shortly after the obnoxious stranger's return, Duval, addressing Primi, said, "I believe you pretend to fortune-telling, *mon ami?*"

"I certainly do not pretend to it but I have the gift of prophecy, if I behold the handwriting of the person concerning whom I have to speak."

"Bah!" said Duval; all nonsense. I have heard this before, but never believed you could have the consummate impudence to assert it."

III.---The Experiment.

After some further preliminary colloquy, Duval signed his name with a pencil on a piece of paper, and Primi gave a most elaborate and apparently correct answer, at which the whole company, and especially the leathern jerkin, appeared greatly surprised. The rest of the passengers were tried in the same manner, perfectly to their own satisfaction, without noticing the strongly-odored individual against whom the plot was directed. Primi proceeded to converse on some other subject.

"*Est moi, Monsieur,*" inquired the leathern jerkin, modestly, "will you not oblige me by making the same experiment? Here is my name written with my own hand."

"With pleasure, sir," replied Primi, taking the paper, and without casting his eyes on it, addressing the stranger, "anything to oblige; and, moreover, there is something in your countenance so very amiable I could not refuse you. Dio mio!" cried he, as soon as he saw the handwriting, returning the paper hastily and apparently shocked—"I cannot tell you anything. Pray Heaven I am mistaken, but God's will be done; as I was saying, Duval, it is this faculty on which I depend for success in Paris."

"And will not Monsieur oblige me?" said the learthern jerkin, earnestly; "my curiosity is very much roused, and besides, I am sure it is something unpleasant."

"Seriously," replied Primi, "I am very disagreeably placed; but as, perhaps, prophesying will enable you to falsify the assertion of the fates, let me tell you that I see from your handwriting that you are to be assassinated the instant you enter Paris."

The leathern jerkin sank back in his place in the utmost terror and astonishment, and at the next stage disappeared.

IV.---The Adventurer in Paris.

Travelling night and day, one must overcome even the slowness of a *diligence* and the obstinacy of French post-horses, which look quite out of place in a gallop; and our travellers accordingly did at length reach Paris, where Duval introduced his friend Primi to the Abbe de la Baume, not then Archbishop of Embrun, which accounted for his condescension. The Abbe, taken by the wit and humor of his new acquaintance, after spending several hours with him, introduced him to the Duke de Vendome, and to his brother, the Grand Prior.

The Duke de Vendome, being a man whose time was wholly devoted to pleasure and amusement, was delighted with Primi, whom he took about with him everywhere, and found in his ready wit, aptitude of manners, and fertility of invention, a great resource against idleness and *ennui*. But what chiefly recommended the Italian to his new friend, was the capital manner in which he narrated a lively story, and the Duke would never be satisfied unless he told him one at his breakfast table. Amongst others, Primi described the scene in the diligence, at which the Duke was convulsed with laughter.

"Primi," exclaimed he, "you are a treasure, by heavens!"

"My lord is very flattering."

"No, *pardi*, I am not; but this must not be lost, it is too good to be thrown away. If we could enact this over again, what a capital source of amusement and wonder for the Parisians!"

"Anything, my lord duke, which can procure you satisfaction, I am prepared for."

"Well, let us talk it over and see how it can be done. *Attendez!* Ah! I have it. Let us shut you up for a couple of months, during which I will tell you the genealogy and secret history of the whole court, their connections, amours, rivalships, enmities! Ha! ha! ha! capital idea! I foresee, Monsieur Theodore, a world of amusement!"

Primi acquiesced in the plan above mentioned, and the duke, the prior, and the abbe, busied themselves in supplying him with facts and materials connected with the persons about the court, to enable him to know their histories, should they present themselves to his notice.

V.---The King.

Primi secluded himself during the two months, and having a most retentive memory, did not fail to acquire the knowledge requisite for so novel an undertaking. An apartment was prepared for him with all the paraphernalia of magic—a wand, mirror, dark curtains, long flowing robes, grey beard and slouched hat, in addition to which he was furnished with a book, filled to all appearance with cabalistic figures, but in reality containing private and secret notes concerning the persons whom he expected would present themselves. The confederates then spread about the news of the arrival of an extraordinary fortune-teller and magician, who could divine merely from perceiving the signature of the person seeking information. No sooner was the rumor noised abroad, than crowds presented themselves, composed entirely of the rank and fashion of France. Men and women, old and young, the rich, titled, and the beautiful: and, as the fee was considerable, Primi began to entertain certain hopes of attaining the object of his dearest hopes, and his spirits rising accordingly, his success was the greater. The duke and the prior, who concealed themselves in an adjoining cabinet, were often so convulsed with laughter at the distress and astonishment manifested by the visitors, that Primi felt alarmed for himself lest they should betray him, but fortunately they had sufficient command over themselves to restrain an explosion.

Among other persons who visited Primi were the Countess of Soissons and the Duchess of Orleans; and the fortune-teller astonished the latter by declaring accurately all the circumstances attending her correspondence with the Comte de Guiche. Her surprise was unbounded, and she displayed a liberality which strongly testified her terror at the conjuror's power, and her fear that he might impart the knowledge he had gained to others.

Some days after the interview above mentioned, Vendome was driven to his cabinet,—which he had quitted on the departure of the Countess of Soissons, after her third visit to make some inquiries as to what she had sought to know,—by the announcement of visitors. The Duchess of Orleans entered, attended by a stranger, habited in an ample cloak, whom, surveying for an instant, Primi, without noticing the duchess, led with the deepest respect to a seat, and then, addressing Madame of Orleans, inquired her orders.

"Tell me," said she, unrolling a sheet of paper and displaying a letter sealed with the royal arms, and signed, Louis,—"Tell me the character and disposition of him who signed this letter."

"*Permettez, votre Altesse,*" replied Primi, taking the letter from the hand of the duchess, and approaching the light, and then adding, without a moment's hesitation, "*it is written by a miserly old curmudgeon, who has not one good quality to recommend him.*"

The duchess, in the utmost confusion, with trembling limbs, advanced towards the stranger, and said softly, but still so as to be heard by Primi, "Forgive him, it was my fault; he does not know you!"

"Sire," exclaimed Primi, falling on his knee, "I knew your Majesty the instant you crossed my threshold, but thinking you wished not to be known here, I forbore recognizing you."

"What!" said the duchess, still more astonished and confounded, "do you add to your criminality by thus declaring your knowledge, that in the king's presence you insulted him?"

"Stay, stay, cousin, not so fast!" interrupted the king quietly, and at the same time giving evident tokens of embarrassment and vexation at his position. "You have induced me to test the powers of this man, and I have not been disappointed—That letter is in the handwriting of Rose, my cabinet secretary, and his character has been fairly hit."

Both the duchess and the concealed duke were in amazement at this new proof of Primi's wit and power of discrimination; but the latter was soon overcome with terror, rather than any other feeling, when the King turning to the Fortune-teller, said, "Now, Primi, I have only two words to say to you—disclose to me your secret, for which I will pay you with a pension of two thousand livres for life, or else make up your mind to be hanged. Cousin, you may leave us."

Primi, the duchess having retired, detailed without hesitation, his whole story, from the time of leaving Bologna until that morning, and during the recital the duke entered, threw himself at the king's feet, and besought his forgiveness.

The king pardoned both, kept his promise to Primi, and in addition to this not only preserved his secret, but when going that evening to the queen's apartment, mentioned before the courtiers that he had *seen* (he did not say he had visited) Primi, and that "he had told him things which no being of his kind had ever before revealed to any one."

This added wonderfully to Primi's reputation, and not to weary the patience of our readers, it is sufficient to say that ere the year's termination Primi had realized sufficient, in addition to his pension, to enable him to return and claim his bride in triumph; which he did,—and living to a good old age, never failed to bless the man in the leathern jerkin for the fortune which he had procured him.

Consumption of Coffee. Fifty years ago, coffee was hardly known as an article of commerce in South America. Now Brazil alone produces the enormous quantity of 135,000,000 of pounds, or nearly one half of what annually finds its way into foreign markets, from all quarters of the globe.

SIMMONS' WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTH & CLOTHING ESTABLISHMEN[T]
NO. 32 & 34 ANN STREET---OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' ROW.

IT IS WELL KNOWN that this is the CHEAPEST ESTABLISHMENT in the city, to purchase any article in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Line, as every variety can be found, from a pair of Gloves to a superfine Dress or FROCK COAT, and at prices that cannot fail to suit the most economical.

RICH SPRING GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

☞ Strangers visiting the city are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as they can find every variety of Ready Made Articles, or can have them made to order: Vests and Pants, in urgent cases, ½ day; and a Coat, one day. It is supposed by many that a genteel Coat, Pants or Vest, cannot be made in Ann street. I ask nothing to show my goods, or to measure and make up any Garment, and if it does not suit the purchaser and is not 20 per cent less price than he can purchase the same elsewhere, he need not take it.
☞ Particular attention paid to cutting of Garments. LONDON FASHIONS received monthly.
☞ All are invited to call, whether they purchase or not—particularly purchasers buying to sell again.
☞ JOHN FRASER, Cutter.
6w—m[o]

Mysterious Disappearance.

We learn from the Baltimore Sun that a young gentleman of that city, named F. Downing, had been for some time paying special attention to an amiable lady of his acquaintance, until finally an honorable proposition for marriage was made and accepted. The day for the wedding was appointed, and it was to have taken place on Tuesday morning early, previous to departure for the east. The company had been invited, the license obtained, and a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Morris, was to perform the ceremony, and everything was in readiness, but the bridegroom came not. The groomsman proceeded to his boarding-house, and found him absent—the wedding garments were there undisturbed, but in one of his pockets was found a letter addressed to a relative, the contents of which, it is stated, were to the effect, that before it, the letter, was opened, he would be in eternity; clearly intimating a design to destroy himself. Other than this nothing has been heard from him, although the most diligent search has been made.

A Scene. The following conversation took place in the Court at Richmond, Va., a few days since, during a trial. A witness was called, a fine looking white woman, sworn and examined.

Counsel. Are you a married woman?
Witness. No Sir.
C. Have you children?
W. Yes.
C. How many?
W. Two.
C. Are they white or are they black?
W. Black!

The Star says, "this evidence was given without either blushing or faltering. The witness is one of those wretched miserable creatures, among whom the negro Frank was murdered. It was because the evidence of the wretches was such, that no reliance whatever could be put upon their statements, that the jury in Cook's case could not convict him for up to the time that the officers made their arrest, there was no testimony which the jury thought that they could rely upon with any safety in forming a verdict."

Ice in the Atlantic. The South America, packet, which arrived at New York on Sunday, experienced continued westerly gales during the first part of her passage. On the 15th inst., she sailed along a solid body of ice, on the eastern edge of the banks, from lat. 44,30, lon 48, to lat. 43, 70 miles, saw about 100 ice bergs, among some of which she passed. One of these was 200 feet above water, and aground. The S. A. sailed 45 miles south in order to clear herself, and was then obliged to go through thick broken ice for half a mile, so thick that she was delayed two hours, in this distance although with a "six knot" breeze. A large number of seals were seen upon the ice. She reports several vessels left fast in the ice, and that a Havre or London packet for N. Y., came through the ice in company. This was perhaps the Gen. Parkhill, from Liverpool, which without date also reports that she was detained some days by ice.

Artful Question. Dominico, the harlequin, going to see Louis XIV. at Supper, fixed his eyes on a dish of partridges. The king, who was fond of his acting, said: "Give that dish to Dominico." "And the partridges too, sire?"—Louis, penetrating his art, replied, "And the partridges too." The dish was gold.

Texas. The national debt of Texas, consisting of bonds, treasury notes, &c., is $7,900,000. The amount of one year's taxes is estimated at $1,000,000; and the expenses of the government for the same period $500,000 par money.

An individual who had borrowed $150 from the German Bank at Wooster, Ohio, offered to pay the bank in its own notes, but the cashier put his thumb to the tip of his nose, and told the person he "could'nt come it over the bank in that way."